REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,547.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year..... Rs. 42 / Including Postage. For Six Months .. Rs. 24 }

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight liner.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

or the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avens, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	April 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	April 1873.
,, Rutnagherry	20	,, Colombo	27
,, Vingorla	20	,, Galle	28
,, Goa	20	,, Tanjagham	May 2
,, Carwar	21	,, Pondicherry	3
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	5
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	7
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Visagapatam	8
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Beypore	25	,, Kidderpore	10
,, Cochin	25	,, False Point	10
,, Alleppy	25	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

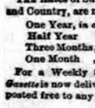
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, as the Steamer will be at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence to Madras. Passengers for Calicut may take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushire, for Trade with Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 4 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAUUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERRA, and BUSREH.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 853 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

	April 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	Eminent 29	Leave BUSREH	10
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Fao	14
,, Guadur	30	,, Kuweit	14
,, Muscat	May 2	,, Muscat	16
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Linga	19
,, Linga	6	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Bahrein	8	,, Muscat	21
,, Bushire	8	,, Guadur	24
,, Fao	10	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSHEIR	11	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about the 20th instant.)

THE Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, 997 nett registered tons, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are:—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, £50.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 19TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (smoking-room with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board, TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	42	31½		
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st June 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

REDIVE	3,716 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 14th April.
DECCAN	3,198 ,,	600 ,,	on 28th ,,
INDUS	3,478 ,,	500 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Eampart Row, 8th April 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 21st April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,929 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain S. D. Fiallaird, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., at the premises on account and risk of the Mortgagees Packwerehmed bin Shah Mehomed and his mother Sarabai, widow of Shah Mahomed Kurun.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house or range built and standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the east side of Shaik Abdoolla Packmara Street, in the sub-district of Bhoodwar and formerly in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring (33 1/9) fifty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 64, bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Nowroji Cursetjee, on the west by the house of Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy, on the north by the public road, and on the south by a public road also.

Particulars may be made known, on reference being made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties or Four Bungalows, situate at Small Colaba.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1871, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagees, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of the late Eduljee Pestonjee Shroff, the mortgagor, the valuable landed Properties or four Bungalows, hereinunder described, viz:

All those two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses adjoining each other, and under one roof, situate, lying and being at Small Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 74 and 75; and all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house adjoining thereto, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 96; and also all that messuage, tenement, Peel, Cassels and Co.

96 Full-pressed Bales Shegaum Buni Cotton, surveyed by Messrs. H. H. Bushby and Jamsetjee Jamsetjee Bottlehopye.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY OF PIECE GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, sale commencing punctually at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

25	Cases 7-8 T. Red Cambrics, green, blue and black tickets.
15 ,,	9-8 ditto green tickets.
15 ,,	broad red border dhoties.
15 ,,	narrow border dhoties.
25 ,,	silk border dhoties.
5 ,,	white striped scarfs.
20 ,,	white mull and doria scarfs.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Crockery and Glassware, &c. &c., at Mazagon Police Office.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c. the property of R. H. Parcell, Esq., Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as set of dish covers containing 4 half-watter curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sideboard, chiffonier, chairs, screens, circular, pier and writing tables, easy, pedieu, and drawing-room chairs, conversation and cleopatra couches, teapoys, whatnots, handsome Brussels carpet, a mahogany grand squarepiano by C. H. Schrode, bronze single and 3-light hanging argand lamps, four-post bedstead, camp cot, mahogany washstands, toilet glasses, wardrobe, chest of drawer, towel horse, clothes baskets, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AN INVOICE OF Valuable Kerosine Oil, Chandeliers, Crystal Glass and Bohemian Glass Table and Hand Lamps, Spare Globes and Chimnies, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 12.

An invoice of new kerosine oil, Crystal and Bohemian glass, table and hand lamps, various sorts of wall lamps, hanging, single, double, treble, four and six lights chandlier, spare globes, paints, shades, cotton wicks, brushes, &c.

Also, grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T-cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, white dorai, orange printz, coloured cotton handkerchiefs, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in the Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st day of April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of April 1870, the valuable Landed Property hereinunder described, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring (33 1/9) fifty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 64, bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Nowroji Cursetjee, on the west by the house of Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy, on the north by the public road, and on the south by a public road also.

Particulars may be made known, on reference being made to the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHEGAUM BUNI COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order and in the jutha of Messrs. Tricumjee Mooljee and Co., and for account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.

96 Full-pressed Bales Shegaum Buni Cotton, surveyed by Messrs. H. H. Bushby and Jamsetjee Jamsetjee Bottlehopye.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY OF PIECE GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, sale commencing punctually at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

25	Cases 7-8 T. Red Cambrics, green, blue and black tickets.
15 ,,	9-8 ditto green tickets.
15 ,,	broad red border dhoties.
15 ,,	narrow border dhoties.
25 ,,	silk border dhoties.
5 ,,	white striped scarfs.
20 ,,	white mull and doria scarfs.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Crockery and Glassware, &c. &c., at Mazagon Police Office.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c. the property of R. H. Parcell, Esq., Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as set of dish covers containing 4 half-watter curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sideboard, chiffonier, chairs, screens, circular, pier and writing tables, easy, pedieu, and drawing-room chairs, conversation and cleopatra couches, teapoys, whatnots, handsome Brussels carpet, a mahogany grand squarepiano by C. H. Schrode, bronze single and 3-light hanging argand lamps, four-post bedstead, camp cot, mahogany washstands, toilet glasses, wardrobe, chest of drawer, towel horse, clothes baskets, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AN INVOICE OF Valuable Kerosine Oil, Chandeliers, Crystal Glass and Bohemian Glass Table and Hand Lamps, Spare Globes and Chimnies, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 12.

An invoice of new kerosine oil, Crystal and Bohemian glass, table and hand lamps, various sorts of wall lamps, hanging, single, double, treble, four and six lights chandlier, spare globes, paints, shades, cotton wicks, brushes, &c.

Also, grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T-cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, white dorai, orange printz, coloured cotton handkerchiefs, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in the Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st day of April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of April 1870, the valuable Landed Property hereinunder described, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring (33 1/9) fifty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 64, bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Nowroji Cursetjee, on the west by the house of Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy, on the north by the public road, and on the south by a public road also.

Particulars may be made known, on reference being made to the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHEGAUM BUNI COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order and in the jutha of Messrs. Tricumjee Mooljee and Co., and for account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.

96 Full-pressed Bales Shegaum Buni Cotton, surveyed by Messrs. H. H. Bushby and Jamsetjee Jamsetjee Bottlehopye.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY OF PIECE GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, sale commencing punctually at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

25	Cases 7-8 T. Red Cambrics, green, blue and black tickets.
15 ,,	9-8 ditto green tickets.
15 ,,	broad red border dhoties.
15 ,,	narrow border dhoties.
25 ,,	silk border dhoties.
5 ,,	white striped scarfs.
20 ,,	white mull and doria scarfs.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Crockery and Glassware, &c. &c., at Mazagon Police Office.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c. the property of R. H. Parcell, Esq., Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as set of dish covers containing 4 half-watter curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sideboard, chiffonier, chairs, screens, circular, pier and writing tables, easy, pedieu, and drawing-room chairs, conversation and cleopatra couches, teapoys, whatnots, handsome Brussels carpet, a mahogany grand squarepiano by C. H. Schrode, bronze single and 3-light hanging argand lamps, four-post bedstead, camp cot, mahogany washstands, toilet glasses, wardrobe, chest of drawer, towel horse, clothes baskets, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AN INVOICE OF Valuable Kerosine Oil, Chandeliers, Crystal Glass and Bohemian Glass Table and Hand Lamps, Spare Globes and Chimnies, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 12.

An invoice of new kerosine oil, Crystal and Bohemian glass, table and hand lamps, various sorts of wall lamps, hanging, single, double, treble, four and six lights chandlier, spare globes, paints, shades, cotton wicks, brushes, &c.

Also, grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T-cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, white dorai, orange printz, coloured cotton handkerchiefs, &c.

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED, FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC, WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, (To be despatched hence about the 25th instant).

THE Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,135 Tons, has very superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL..... £50

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board. For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1873.

FOR SALE, a First class 5-inch TRANSIT THEODOLITE, by Troughton and Simms, has scarcely been used.

Also,

A 10-inch DUMPY LEVEL, by Troughton and Simms, both instruments in good working order. Price for the two Rs. 550, Net Cash.—Apply to

THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for H.M.'s 9th Regiment N.I., at Ahmedabad. Application with Testimonials to be forwarded to the PRESIDENT, BAND COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, a Fine BAY ARAB HORSE, sound and in good condition, goes in single and double Harness; the property of a Gentleman gone Home to England. For particulars apply to "H. M.," care of the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Lace, &c. &c., also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch	Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d. per yard.
1½ inch	,,	12s. 0d. ,,
1¼ inch	,,	10s. 0d. ,,
1 inch	,,	8s. 6d. ,,
¾ inch	,,	7s. 0d. ,,
½ inch	,,	5s. 0d. ,,
¼ inch	,,	4s. 6d. ,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, the stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent] Street, London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odontor, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their names is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of unstimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,

HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Sirkarns, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN, for the Indus Bridge Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Indus Bridge Division, Sukkur, Upper Sind.

BOARD and LODGING, with an EUROPEAN FAMILY at Byculla.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with the above at moderate terms. The Bungalow is well situated, with large Compound and Stabling, at a distance of about two minutes walk from the Railway Station. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LONDON ASSURANCE.

PERFORMED TO THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE THIS SEASON.

RECEIVED WITH GREAT APP

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has remained dull, and at still declining rates. Sales of 3 months' Credit Bills have been made to Houses at lower rates than our quotations, but the Banks are not disposed to alter their rates for buying.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11 9/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11 5-16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½
Do. demand 100 3/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand 100
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225 to 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110½
Four & half per cent. 104½
Four per cent. ... ... 102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1896-97 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... ...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 5½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9-6 to 10-9
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver 107¼
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The steamer Crosby having accepted £4-0-0 to Aden at the Rice ports, rates by Canal steamers became firm and native speculators engaged 3,000 bales in Hidalgo at £2-17-6 with broken stowage at 1-7-6, latter being relet at £2-0-0. The *bona fide* demand for actual shipment is not large, and the engagements made to-day in the loading steamers have been at £2-17-6 and £2-16-3. By sail the demand is less active, and the Robert Kerr accepted £2-11-3 for a part cargo.

London ... {Cotton / Cases / Seeds} No ships.
Liverpool {Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 12s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, £2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl. / Myrabollams ... £2 2s. 6d. / Coir bills ... £0 12s. 6d. / Seeds ... £2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre ... {Cotton / Coffee} £3 0s. 0d. nomi.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ... £3 5s.
Trieste ... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool ... £3 ,,
Marseilles ... £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China ... {Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 6 per bale. / Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.}
Calcutta ...Salt ... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... {s.s. Rs. 15 p. ton. : ship Rs. 14½ p. ton and Calcutta Pot charges.}
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains in the same dull state, and prices show no change. First holders are still unwilling to effect sales at lower price offered by the dealers, and consequently a very small business continues to be done in Grey Goods. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings ... 40 in. 36 yds. 6 lbs. Rs. 4 3 6 to Rs. 4 4 6
,, ,, ... 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 12 0 to ,, 4 13 0
,, ,, ... 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, 5 11 0 to ,, 5 13 0
,, ,, ... 45 ,, 39 ,, 8 ,, ,, 5 11 0 to ,, 5 12 0
,, ,, ... 45 ,, 32 ,, 9 ,, ,, 6 6 0 to ,, 6 8 0
,, Madapollams 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, ,, 2 2 6
,, ,, ... 50 ,, 24 ,, 5½ ,, ,, 3 10 6 to ,, 3 11 0
,, Jaconets ... 40 ,, 20 ,, 2½ ,, ,, 2 1 0 to ,, 2 1 6

COTTON.

The market closed dull with prices in favour of purchasers. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 candies New Broach M. G. Ready P.P.B at Rs. 245
75 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 238½-244
50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 238-243
50 ,, ,, Bhowmuggur ,, ...at ,, 216-211
50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 212
50 ,, ,, Mowa ,, ...at ,, 213
75 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 212
50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 212-214½
50 ,, ,, Dhollera ,, ...at ,, 209
200 ,, ,, Jodia ,, ...at ,, 195
50 ,, ,, Higanghaut ,, ...at ,, 237

YARNS.

The market closed steady with moderate demand. The following sales are reported :—

4,500 lbs. Mule No. 40's ...at 11½ as. per lb.
3,000 lbs. Imperial Red ,, 40's ...at 13½ as. ,,

METALS.

500 cwts. Copper Braziers ...at 5 to 6 as. per cwt

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares closed steady at quoted rates. Bank of Bombay and Colaba shares firm. Press shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	65
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,499
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	741½
10,000	500	10s.	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	130
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C. ...	120
37,500	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India ...	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank ...	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock ...	232
.....	£20	10 9 4 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto ...	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. ...	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares ...	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co ...	1,750
600	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,240
592	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,350
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay ...	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United ...	1,005
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning ...	1,340
756	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern ...	2,050
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's ...	1,150
993	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,030
800	2,500	all	100 p.c.	Oriental ...	2,925
600	2,000	2,400	240 p.c.	Royal ...	2,050
90	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,120

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	820
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co ...	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co ...	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co ...	6,300
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co ...	1,650
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New ...	400
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co ...	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company ...	1,150
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co ...	5,650
250	2,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co ...	2,850 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co ...	6,800
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	675
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Franci Press Co ...	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co ...	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co ...	850
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	635
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press...	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co ...	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co ...	485
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited ...	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras ...	1,175
158	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	150 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,340
* ,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	55
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co ...	36
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Preacher & Co ...	460
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicjas Patent Slip Co ...	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China ...	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank ...	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ...	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ...	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ...	2

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 12th April 1873.
Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ...	48,561	0	0
Merchandize ...	97,543	0	0
Earth Trains ...	935	0	0
Electric Telegraph ...	660	0	0
Total Rs. ...	1,47,729	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1872.
Open 349½ Miles.

Coaching ...	45,497	0	0
Merchandize ...	101,458	0	0
Earth Trains ...	909	0	0
Electric Telegraph ...	616	0	0
Total Rs. ...	1,48,480	0	0
Decrease Rs. ...	751	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Oorun (s) ...	Nacoda ...	Cutch, April 13.
	Northumberland ...	Sandrias ...	Moulmein, March 3.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Raffin ...	Carwar, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Rustom (s) ...	Teasdale ...	Coast and Gos.
	Bengalese (s) ...	Peacock ...	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.
Steamer Bewick, to Liverpool.
Ship Glenroy, to Calcutta.
Barque Hoppet, to Falmouth.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Rutnagerry and Hurnee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April			
11	City of Cambridge (s)	Smith ...	Glasgow, Feb. 19.
	Oceanada (s) ...	C.tton ...	Moulmein, April 3.
	Lord Canning ...	Bentley ...	Liverpool, Dec. 14.
	Gondola ...	Barron ...	Cape Town, Feb. 15.
	Leopold and Marie ...	Boissilesux ...	Bourbon, March 11.
	Night Hawk ...	Blancy ...	Bombay, March 13.
12	Mahratta (s) ...	Withes ...	Chancally.
	Walamo (s) ...	Willcox ...	London, Feb. 16.
	Alabama ...	Weir ...	Bombay, March 1.

DEPARTURES.

April			
11	Malwa (s) ...	...	...
	Tse Kya Yeen Byan	...	...
	Glenhaven ...	...	...
	Jacques Forestier ...	...	...
12	Patna (s) ...	...	...
	Sea Gull ...	...	...
	Agra ...	...	...
	Patrie ...	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bewick, s, 150 boxes soap, Ahmedally Hussonally.
Emblehope, s, 51 cases porter, Nusserwanjee Arpundiarjee ; 50 boxes soap, Hajee Sulliman Yakoob Sons & Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Consul, 25 cases hock, Payne & Co.
City of Tanjore, 10 casks ginger wine, Payne and Co.
Crosby, 38 cases beer, Richard Martin and Co.
Patone, 2 casks brandy, M B Sethna

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah Law, 20 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Pheaton, 20 bales cotton, S Mooljee.
Thunderbolt, 200 bales cotton, K Preiswerck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F Scott and Co ; 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co ; 50 bales cotton, K Luckmedass & Co ; 175 bales cotton, G Damoder.
Ravensworth Castle, s, 13 cases mace and 2 cases mace nuts, G Radhakisen ; 19 bales cotton, Antrobus & Co.
Yeddo, s, 50 bales wool, B Bhowanbhoy ; 22 bales wool, S Narronjee ; 39 bales wool, M Goculdass ; 250 bales cotton, Raili Brothers ; 23 bales cotton, K L Southern & Co ; 100 bales cotton, D Canjee ; 50 bales cotton, D Purmanund ; 25 bales cotton, V Punsee and Co ; 11 bales wool, H Gangjee.
Clara, s, 200 bales cotton, C Manjee ; 67 bales cotton, D G Hoosein and Co ; 31 bales cotton, G Versey.
Stephensons, s, 374 bags wheat, F Scott and Co ; 7 bales cotton, R Bejorjee ; 100 bales cotton, W Bogle & Co ; 42 bales cotton, B Coosalchund ; 118 bales cotton, N Shamlall ; 200 bales cotton, K Toolseedass and Co ; 25 bales cotton, H Khetsee ; 100 bales cotton, D Culianjee and Co ; 54 bales cotton, D Hormanjee, Cama.
Bride of Lorne, 20 bales hides, C Nanjee ; 150 bales hemp, S S Narrelwalla ; 50 bales cotton, J. Heerjee ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Wimbledon, s, 225 cwts galls, P Narionjee ; 1,567 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 70 cwts horns, H W Chungance ; 200 bales cotton, G Cotton and Co ; 81 bales cotton, H Capoorchund.
Kirkwood, 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 150 bales cotton, W Brothers ; 478 bales cotton, C Mitchell & Co ; 300 bales cotton, R L King and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J Campbell and Co.
Lorne, s, 35 bal s skins, M Surajpoden and Co ; 9 cases mothers' pearl shells, N Gangjee ; 30 wool, M Harree ; 42 cases dry ginger, C Runchordass ; 325 bales cotton Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 28 bales cotton, J Cursondass ; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 70 bales cotton, K Mannuckjee and Co ; 175 bales cotton, S Hobart and Co ; 101 bales cotton, N Shamlall ; 150 bal s cotton Lyon & Co ; 197 cwts sulphuric acid, N Naron ; 10 bales hides, Allans ; 250 bales cotton, Raili Brothers.
Golconda, s, 450 bales cotton, P Cas els and Co.
Emblehope, s, 350 bales cotton, G Tippet and Co ; 100 bale cotton, Canoova ; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 41 bales cotton, N Shamlall ; 50 bales cotton, R L King and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Young and Co ; 600 cwts linseed, S Veerjee ; 200 cwts linseed, P Desur ; 53 bags salpetre, L Sewjee ; 120 bales hemp, J Goculdass ; 100 bags saltpetre, H Allibhoy and Co.
Bewick, s, 500 bales cotton, R Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 2 cases shawls, H Gopallroy ; 4 cases shawls, T Munoredass ; 2 cases shawls, H Attaoola.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 70 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Golconda, s, 50 bales cotton, Per l Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Golconda, s, 200 bales cotton, K Preiswerck and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Hoppett, 2,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 1 bale twist, M Rowjee ; 169 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 2 bundles E teeth, J Peerbhoy ; 50 bales cotton, B Allidinbhoy ; 6 chests opium, T Setaram ; 238 pieces E teeth, N J Peerbhoy ; 9 chests opium, G Chajooram.
Java, s, 35 casks suellarus, E F Momed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 11 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co ; 1 chest opium, G Chajooram ; 54 chests opium, R Premsook : 5 chests opium, D Ramsook.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 14.

Oakes, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14.

Smith, Major, Bengal Stud Department, on sick leave, to England.

APRIL 15.

Graham, Quarter Master, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.
Unett, Lieutenant, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on leave, to Matheran.

APRIL 16.

Elliot, Major, Bengal Brigade Major, R. A., in India, on duty, to Simla.
Lamb, Inspector Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.
Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Mahabulcshwur.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Maj.-General J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Mahableshwar, 14th April, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—
D-C R H A—Captain Warter, for 60 days, from the 15th instant, on privilege leave.
D-C R H A—Lieut Allayne, from 4th April to 15th May 1873, on private leave.
C-18 R A—Asst Surgeon Dick, for 60 days, from the 15th instant, on privilege leave.
68th Foot.—Lieut Molyneaux, for 60 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.
1st Light Cavalry.—Capt Stack, for 30 days, from the 16th instant.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st April 1873.

With reference to G G O No 325 of 1873, the C-in-C is pleased to direct the following postings :—

Brig Genl W Olpherts, CB, VC, commanding the Rohilcund district, to command the Sirhind Div, vice Maj Genl J M B F Tytler, CB, proceeding on furlough.

Brig Genl T A Carey to command the Rohilcund district, during the absence of Brig Genl W Olpherts, CB, VC, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers is reported to have passed, on the 1st March 1873, the prescribed examination in the Pushtoo language :—Lt T L Lewis, 20th Punjab N I.

The underment oned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard, in Hindoostance, on the 3rd March 1873 :—
Gunner George Davis, R A, and Asst Surg G Watson, MD, Attd to 33rd N I.

The following orders are confirmed :—
Allahabad Division Order, dated the 19th March 1873, posting Maj H Z Darrah, Ben S C, lately returned from furlough to Europe, to Allahabad, for general duty.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 16th Dec 1872, appointing Asst Surg F M Mackenzie, Civil Surg of Umritsur, to the medical charge of the wing of the 17th N I.

Presidency District Order, dated the 14th March 1873, directing Surg Maj G H Ray, MD, to proceed to Lucknow and assume charge of the office of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals of that circle, on the departure of Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals C Archer.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 24th Feb 1873, directing Col C R O Evans, R A, to assume command of the station, during the absence of the Brig Genl on inspection duty.

Dated the 1st March 1873, directing Col E Chippindall, CB, 2nd Battalion 13th Foot, to assume command of the station, during the absence of the Brig Genl on inspection duty.

Dated the 12th March 1873, directing Col F H Smith, 18th Ben Cav, to assume command of the station, during the absence of the Brig Genl on inspection duty.

Dated the 13th March 1873, directing Col C R O Evans, R A, to assume command of the station, during the absence of the Brig Genl on inspection duty.

Jullundur Station Order, dated the 18th March 1873, directing Col J S Thomson, 54th Foot, to assume command of the station, vice Col H Nicoll, who has attained his Colonel's allowances.

4th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 17th March 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the return of Lt Col F Duffin, with effect from the 30th Dec 1872 :—
Capt A B Douglas, Adjt, to continue to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj W C Mitchel, on furlough.
Capt H E Eliot, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt.
Lt B Smith, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Brigade Staff—Brig Genl J Turner, CB, R A, (commanding Seaknote Brig.), to port of embarkation, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.
Royal Artillery—Lt G C Bayley, (No 6 Bat 23d Brig.) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
85th Foot—Paymaster W Hughes, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation ; and thence to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
92nd Foot—Capt J C Hay, (Aide-de Camp to Maj Genl McMurdo, CB,) for four months, from the 15th Feb, on private affairs, to remain at Rawulpindee and visit Mussoorie.
Staff Corps—Col J S D Tulloch, (Cmdt 28th N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Maj J Reay, (doing duty at Lucknow,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, to appear before a medical board.
Capt A G Handcock, (Adjt 6th N I,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.
Madras Staff Corps—Lt Col G H M Aynsley, (o ciating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 3rd Madras L C,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.
Bengal Cavalry—Lt Col G Ward, (doing duty at Agra,) to Mussoorie, Nynee Tal and Simla, from the 16th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.
General List, Infantry—Capt C H Forster, (attached to 20th N I) to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.
Capt W I Bax, (3rd Squad Officer 11th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
British Medical Staff—Staff Surg W A White, MD, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
Indian Medical Service—Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals C Archer MD, to Calcutta, for one month from date of leaving station, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th April 1873.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—
3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Major A R D Mackenzie, 2nd Squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence of Maj Packe on furlough, dated 25th March 1873.
Capt B Cracroft, 3rd Squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron officer, vice Mackenzie, dated 25th March 1873.
Capt G W Willock, late offg 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, vice Cracroft, dated 25th Mar h 1873.
40th Native Infantry.—Major E H Scott, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence of Lt Col Dandridge on furlough, dated 25th March 1873.
Capt H Morton, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Scott, dated 25th March 1873.
Capt D F Bromhead, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Morton, dated 25th March 1873.
3rd Goorkha Regiment.—Maj W A Garden, offg 2nd in command 16th N I, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Scott, appointed an Asst Adjt Genl of Division, dated 25th March 1873.
Fort William.—Capt R G Brich, late 1st European Light Cavalry, to officiate as Garrison Qr-Mr, during the absence of Major Hughes on furlough, dated 25th March 1873.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
5th Lancers.—Lt J Dennis to be Capt, from the 5 h March 1873.
21st Hussars.—Lt B A Combe to be Capt, from the 27th August 1872.
Royal Engineers.—Lt G F L Marshall to be Capt, from the 8th June 1872.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Dated the 19th March 1873, directing Staff Asst Surg R C Parkinson, attached to the 54th Foot, to assume medical charge of the convalescent proceeding from Jullunder to Dalhousie, and to return to the former station on completion of the duty.
Saugor District Order, dated the 17th March 1873, directing Staff Asst Surg P F Newland to do duty with the 2nd battalion 25th Foot, and assume medical charge of the Staff at Jubbulpore, vice Asst Surg G J H Evatt, M D.
Lucknow Brigade Order, dated the 23rd October 1872, directing Surg Major D Young, M D, 9th N I, to assume medical charge of the detachment 7th Ben Cav, in addition to his other duties.
Scalkote Brigade Order, dated the 24th March 1873, appointing Asst Surg J W Morgan, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, to the medical charge of the Scalkote military prison, in addition to his other duties.
Dugshai Station Order, dated the 22nd March 1873, directing Lieutenant G H More-Molineux, 37th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Captain J H Bamfield, 1st battalion 11th Foot, proceeding to join the head quarters of his regiment.
Morar Station Order, dated the 24th March 1873, directing Staff Asst Surg G A Davidge to assume medical charge of the detachment 106th Foot, Fortress Gwalior.
Jullunder Station Order, dated the 24th March 1873, directing Lt Col F J Stephenson, 7th N I, to assume command of the station, on the departure on leave of Col J s Thomson, 54th Foot.
Attock Garrison Order, dated the 19th Feb 1873, directing Local Capt A Cook, 56th Foot, to officiate as Fort Adjt, in addition to his other duties, during the illness of Capt F W Crohan.
1st Battalion 14th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 18th March 1873, appointing Lt, J Reid to be Interpreter, with effect from the 17th idem, vice Lt H H Young.
70th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 27th February 1873, appointing Captain L. Hornby to be Assistant Instructor of Musketry from the above date, inclusive, during the absence of Lieutenant W. A. G. Smith, at the Garrison School of Instruction, or until further orders.
11th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 21st March 1873, directing Lieutenant E. E. Money, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain W. I. Bax, proceeded on furlough.
19th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 22nd March 1873, directing Captain W. Loch, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant G. M. Abbott, proceeded on furlough.
18th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 24th March 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major F. Allen, 2nd in Command :—
Capt H. R. Wintle, 1st Wing Subaltern and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Capt A. C. Toker, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.
35th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th March 1873, appointing Capt E. M. Forbes, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, in the room of Capt P. H. Baldwin, proceeded on sick leave.
Dated the 23rd March 1873, directing Capt H. O. Cumberlege, offg 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qr-Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt J. H. Baldwin, proceeded on furlough.
45th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 20th March 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure on leave of Colonel C. B. Basden :—
Maj F. M. Armstrong, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.
Capt A. W. Bird, General List, Infantry, attached, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Brigade Staff.—Capt F. B. Prinsep, (Brigade Maj Meean Meer,) to Cashmere, from the 6th May to 6th Sept, on private affairs.
4th Hussars.—Lt H. P. Douglas-William, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 23rd July to the 31st Oct. in extension.
11th Hussars.—Sub-Lt C. J. Roberts, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery.—Col M. A. S. Biddulph, (9th Brigade, late Depy Adjt Genl R. A. in India,) to Peshawur and Simla, from the 22nd Feb to the 5th April, on private affairs.
Col C M J Thornton, (20th Brigade), to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Lt G C Bayly, (No. 6 Battery, 23rd Brig), to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
48th Foot.—Capt H G H Grubbe, to remain in England, on private affairs, for six months, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.
72nd Foot.—Surg-Maj J Meane, MD., to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.
106th Foot.—Lt H Bailey, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.
109th Foot.—Col A A P Browne, for one month, from date of leaving regt, to port of embarkation ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
Lt D W Mackinnon, to Central and Southern India, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.
Staff Corps.—Col H R Drew, (doing duty at Umritsur), to Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.
Bt Lt Col H H Lyster, V. C., (Wing Officer 3rd Goorkhas,) to Cashmere and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.
Lt G F Young, (Qr-Mr, 30th N I.,) to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.
Late 35th Native Infantry.—Maj J M Stewart, (Wing Officer 21st N I.,) to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.
Bengal Infantry.—Col W R Cunningham, (doing duty at Umballa) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th April 1873.

With the sanction of Government, Capt P FitzG Gallwey, R A, is appointed to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl in the office of the Depy Adjt Genl R A, from the 21st Feb 1873, pending arrival of the officer nominated to succeed Col M A S Biddulph, whose tour expired on the 20th Feb 1873.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Peshawur District Order, dated the 22nd March 1873, appointing Lt C J R Fulford, 1st Wing Subaltern 26th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the Brig Maj on the above duty.
The above arrangements to cease from the 23rd March 1873.
Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 10th March 1873, directing the following medical arrangements :—
Asst Surg J O'Brien, M D, 43rd N I, on arrival to afford medical aid to the 44th N I at Shillong, and take charge of the office of the Depy Inspr General, Dacca circle, as a temporary measure.
Asst Surg R H Curran, in civil charge Gowhatty, to afford medical aid to the 43rd N I, at that station, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.
Peshawur District Order, dated the 24th March 1873, directing Capt A Fitzgerald, 26th N I, to officiate as Comtd, Fort Michnee, in addition to his other duties, vice Major H Macdonald, deceased.
Buxa Station Order, dated the 16th March 1873, directing Lieut J R Hobday, 38th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt V W Tregear, 41st N I, proceeding with his regiment in course of relief.
3rd Bengal Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated the 18th March 1873, making the following appointments, with effect from the 17th idem, in the room of Major C F Packe, 2nd in Command and Squad Officer, proceeding on furlough :—
Maj A R D Mackenzie, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squad Officer.
Capt B Cracroft, 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer.
Capt G W Willock, attached, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer.
Fyzabad Station Order, dated the 15th March 1873, directing Asst Surg F Falwasser, R A, to assume medical charge of the 8th N I, detachment 7th Ben Cav, and Station Staff, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 5th March 1873.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery—Col C H Smith, CB., (A Brig) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
4th Hussars.—Asst Surg A Lewis, M.D., to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
5th Lancers.—Maj J. Chaffey, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
11th Hussars—Surg Maj G Pain, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
16th Lancers—

invalid bungalows at Almorah, and which invalid officers were allowed to occupy at an almost nominal rent ever since 1835, all but two have now been taken up by the civil authorities either as offices or residences.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of twenty-one additional moonsiffs in Bengal for six months to clear off the arrears in rent suits that have been allowed to accumulate in the Civil Courts of that province since the transfer of this class of cases from the files of the revenue authorities.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says—"The fear regarding a scarcity of water during the hot weather at Simla still continues—the munificent grant of the Municipality for the purpose of tapping Jacko, notwithstanding. A writer in one of our contemporaries states that a water supply company would make a fortune at Simla. He says that nothing but capital is wanted—and (we would add)—water."

MR. MOIR, the Bombay agent of the Oriental Bank, who has during his stay of some years in this city earned a very high reputation as a banker, leaves for England, we believe, by the mail steamer of the 5th May. Mr. Moir goes on sick certificate, but we understand that it is not likely that he will ever return to India. Mr. Moir's successor, Mr. Hamilton Traill, was for three or four years manager of the Melbourne branch, and has come out from England to take charge.

A MEETING of the Councils of the Asiatic and Agri-Horticultural Societies at Calcutta was held on Wednesday to consider the report of the Sub-Committee on Mr. Schwendler's proposal for the establishment of a Zoological Garden in Calcutta. The report was not finally adopted, but it was resolved that a deputation should wait on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to lay the scheme before him, and solicit the assistance of the Government of Bengal in carrying it into effect. Several of the members present were of opinion that the proposed Zoological Garden should rather take the form of a People's Park.

THE Cooper's Hill College has not yet had time to establish an academical reputation, but it appears to have already made its way to the top of the athletic world, having obtained extraordinary distinction in this respect by winning every match but one of the season at foot-ball—a feat which no other foot-ball club has, we believe, ever yet achieved. Among the clubs defeated were the celebrated Blackheath Club and the Gypsies, the latter said to be the best of the clubs round London, and one which had been uniformly victorious in all its matches, till at the end of the season it went down to Cooper's Hill and lost a good and various minor advantages. So that the men of Cooper's Hill are not likely to be wanting in bone and muscle at any rate.

THE *Indian Statesman* of Tuesday has the following:—

"We have here an instance of the rigorous working of the new clause in the Criminal Procedure Code. A clerk of the Small Cause Court at Surat being convicted of stealing some fee tickets, the property of Government, was sentenced to simple imprisonment for two months by the first-class magistrate there. The prisoner appealed against this sentence to the Session Judge, who instead of mitigating the punishment, augmented it to one of hard labour for five months."

The Criminal Procedure Code has been worked rigorously nearer home than Surat. The Sessions Judge at Tanna lately increased sentences in appeal in two cases. A Criminal Procedure Code should be 'rigorous.' We have no patience with advocates for rose-water treatment of criminals. There is no reason to suppose that in these cases the enhanced sentences were unjustly severe. Presumably the Sessions Judges' sentences are more unlikely to be wrong than those of the magistrate.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE services of Surgeon E. H. K. Langley have been placed at the disposal of Government in the General Department.

THE services of Lieutenant C. W. H. Sealy, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

MAJOR W. BLAKENEY, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 22nd Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs from 12th June next.

LIEUTENANT W. H. HAYDON, R.E., Executive Engineer, Khandeish district, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of embarkation in May next.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has sanctioned the discharge from the army of all soldiers now undergoing penal servitude in India being carried out at once.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to notify that Sub-Lieutenants, after duly qualifying for the same, are eligible for the performance of all regimental and station duties, including courts martial, which would formerly have devolved upon Cornets and Ensigns.

SHOULD the number of officers ordered to embark on board any of Her Majesty's Indian troopships be insufficient to fill the cabins, the spare accommodation may, at the discretion of the local naval and military authorities, be appropriated to ladies, for whom there is no room in the ladies' cabin, and whose husbands are embarked on board.

MAJOR-GENERAL M'DOUGALL, who goes to the Horse Guards as Deputy Adjutant-General, to fill the newly-created office of Chief of the Intelligence Department, was employed on special service in the Crimea, acting as Quarter-master-General to the Kertch expedition (medal with clasp and Turkish medal), and is author of the following works:—"Modern War as influenced by Modern Artillery," "The Theory of War," and "The Campaigns of Hannibal."

THE following officers have been allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to them by the Governments of their own Presidency:—Major W. M. Lane, Madras Staff Corps, Post Master, Punjab; Lieutenant Colonel G. Hearn, 15th Regiment, Madras N. I; Captain the Hon. J. D. Drummond, 14th Foot, Brigade Major Sealkote; Major H. C. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps; and Lieutenant Colonel R. Chalmers, 14th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers).

THE following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General, No. 1539, "Service," dated the 24th February 1873, is published for general information:—"In reply to your letter No. 199 A, 'Native Army,' dated 14th January 1873, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the indulgence granted under Government General Order No. 1001 of 1862, of reckoning an additional year's service towards pay and pension, is equally applicable to the native officers and soldiers who served with the force engaged in relieving the Lucknow Garrison, between the 25th September and 18th November 1857, as to the British troops."

WE understand that the propriety of abandoning Segowlee in Chumparun as a cavalry station has been under discussion. The lines are said to be so low that they are partly inundated every rainy season, and the horses are sometimes knee-deep in mud and water. It is a pity that these drawbacks were not discovered before Government went to such expense in building, as has already been incurred at this out-of the way cantonment. Why is it that in so many Government enterprises there is wanting that ordinary prudence and foresight that each of us brings to bear upon his own concerns? In the present instance it is possible that drainage and embankments may render Segowlee as healthy for horses as (curiously enough) it seems to be for men; but meantime the troopers see their animals perish from glanders and go in the loins, and the military authorities, to whom expense is no object, airily suggest the abandonment of the station.—*Pioneer.*

THE military authorities have determined to encamp the 60th Royal Rifles at Chumiari until the temporary huts are ready at Kuldunah. Chumiari was the place originally fixed upon for the establishment of permanent barracks for a regiment. It is about six miles beyond Murree on the high road to Cashmere—a low hill on the right hand side of the road, with ample room for a cantonment, surrounded by splendid forests of oaks and with a good water-supply. The objections made to the site were the difficulty of access in the winter and the necessity there would be of making a new road from Murree to enable carts and heavy baggage to pass along. The site now selected on the top of the Kuldunah hill is more accessible from the plains all the year round, and has many advantages. The barracks will, however, be a great eyesore to the people of Murree, and a pretty spot will be lost to the lovers of picnics; in fact, the only place left them now is the Topah hill, which we hope will never suffer from the advance of civilization. Huts are being built on Kuldunah for six hundred and eighty men; each to accommodate forty. As yet, we believe, only two have been completed, but the work is being rapidly pushed on; and it is to be hoped that the Rifles will be under better shelter than tents can afford before the rains set in. The permanent stone barracks are also in hand, but two years or more must elapse before they will be ready.—*Pioneer.*

OUR MONITORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In perusing the accounts of the trial trips of H. M. S. turret ships Magdala and Abyssinia as given by the *Times of India*, I was struck with a remark that the engine room and stoke hole would repay a hasty visit, and that the African stokers were jolly as sandboys with the thermometer at 150°. It is also noticed in a light and airy sort of way, however, that it might be as well to make the engine room more endurable to the working engineers; but that at the same time they seemed to show what a human being could stand in the way of heat without melting, so they doubtless feel flattered.

Since reading the accounts, I have had the curiosity to see some of the working engineers, and find that on board of one vessel at least the stokers displayed no indications of jollity except on leaving their watch below, and that they could with difficulty be induced to perform their duty. As for the engineers, reasonable beings by the way, with not the least touch of the salamander in their constitutions, and, what it may surprise some people to learn, men of intelligence and education, and whom only a strong determination and keen sense of duty compelled to remain at their posts, they informed me that the heat was simply unendurable and the so-called ventilation a delusion; that they were obliged to relieve each other at short intervals limited to their powers of endurance; that such another day in such a season would have incapacitated some of them from the performance of duty; and that some of them have suffered more or less since the trip from the effects of the heat. Now, as it is evident that if the machinery doesn't work properly, the ironclads are nearly useless; and as the working of the machinery entirely depends on the health, and, may I be allowed to add, comfort of the engineers, and as the vessels are intended to be used at any time of the year and perhaps, in the event of war, for months together, would it not be wise on the part of the proper authorities to cause alterations to be made which would enable the engineers to carry on their duties as on board other steamers? The vessels could then be made efficient. A minor point would be gained also in gentlemen so wishing being able to go below and witness the performance of the various wonders, and report thereon without having to do so in a semi-nude state, or under the awful impression that they have come to their just reward prematurely.

More might be said, but I hope even this may draw attention; at all events it may tend to show that while the engineers are called upon to perform their duties under such trying circumstances, the costly vessels that are supposed to be capable of all sorts of prodigies may in the time of need be found wanting.

14th April. M. D.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA.

It is a strange sight to one just coming up from the plains to meet the rosy-cheeked and fresh-looking passengers on the mall; and still more strange to see the smoke rising from the chimneys, and to know that there are cold figures grouped round the fire-places. The same morning, perhaps, the traveller was gasping for a breath of cool air among the hot winds of Umballa, and here he finds the remains of the last snowfall not entirely gone, the air bitingly chill, and the buds of spring covering the hill sides with floods of pink, white, and scarlet.

There are as yet but few arrivals. The shops are not yet all opened along the mall; nor do we see the customary bustle of jampans and horses. However, there is every symptom that the station will be as crowded as usual in less than a fortnight. The whole road from Kalka is a stream of traffic all tending to this one point. Jampans, doolies, horses, luggage, are the chief objects to be seen on those dreary roads, which, as soon as the bustle attending the last fugitive from the plains is past, will sink into their usual deep desolation and solitude.

There have been few changes here since last season. The most noteworthy of them is that we have a new chaplain for the church in lieu of the Rev. Mr. Crofton. The latter gentleman somehow contrived to become rather unpopular during the latter part of his residence in Simla (though through no fault of his), but the new arrival appears likely to be a favourite, not only with the old ladies, but even with the less zealous portion of his congregation.

There was a very serious accident a few days ago: a lady, while riding on the mall, was thrown from her horse and suffered injuries that resulted in her death during the same night.

Herr Felix von Goldstein intends, it is believed, to continue his delightful Monday concerts as before, and is only awaiting the arrival of the heads of Government, who, as is well known, delight to favour that fortunate gentleman with their countenance and patronage.

The Viceroy's Private Secretary has already arrived, so that we may shortly expect the "*lât sahib*" himself.

BOMBAY.

WEATHER AT KAIRA.—We learn that fever and small-pox prevail at Kaira.

THE EXHIBITION.—1,915 purda ladies and families visited the Exhibition yesterday, exclusive of season ticket holders.

THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.—Mr. Propert, the newly-appointed Collector of Kaira, assumed charge of his office on Saturday, the 12th inst.

THE whole of the gentlemen of the Common Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning at five minutes to 10 o'clock.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—On Monday there were twenty-three European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

TORTURE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Byajee Suthoo, a cartman, was fined by Mr. Nana Morojee six rupees, for torturing his bullocks at Mandvie.

LAST Good Friday we heard a grim Scotchman declare hot cross buns to be "naething but civilized baps." We hope that Scotchmen will see the beauty of the definition.

GAMBLING.—Sewree Jeewa and Chima Atmaram were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and were fined two rupees each.

THE ARTS COLLEGE AT AHMEDABAD.—A native paper states that the Gaekwar of Baroda has promised to contribute Rs. 25,000 to the fund where with to open the Arts College at Ahmedabad.

THE YOUNG NAWAB OF JOONAGHUD.—The young Nawab of Joonaghud left Rajkote last week and proceeded to his native territory on account of his approaching marriage ceremony.

KAIRA MUNICIPALITY.—At a meeting of the Kaira Municipality, held on the 7th instant, Mr. King, Acting Collector of the district, presiding, Mr. Sorabjee Hirjeebhoy was appointed secretary of the Municipality.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Fureed Mahadoo, a noted thief, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing four bangles, the property of Imambee, woman.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—On Tuesday a Mahomedan employed on board the ship Waterwitch accidentally fell into the hold of the ship and was severely hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YERRAWDA JAIL.—We learn that Mr. Charles Mapp, Deputy Superintendent of the House of Correction, has been appointed Superintendent of the Yerrowda Jail, near Poona, as a temporary measure.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Camajee Oomajee, employed at the building of the Sassoon Press at Colaba, had his leg broken on Tuesday by a piece of timber falling on it. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Thuckoo Mahadoo and Cassim Yarmahomed were charged with having in their possession false weights, they being retail dealers. They were adjudged guilty and fined five rupees each.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan named Mahomed Ismael was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with assaulting one Dama Kisson. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoner and fined him Rs. 15 with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Mahomed Adam, a seaman of the British ship Glenroy, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 337 prisoners in the House of Correction on Monday. Of these, 116 were under sentences from the High Court, 177 from the Magistrates of Police, 35 from Military Courts Martial, and 9 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 247 were natives, and the remaining 90 Europeans.

THEFT OF A WATCH, &C.—A Mussulman calassee named Mahomed Hoossein was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a silver watch, two gold ornaments, and sundry other articles, valued at Rs. 49, belonging to a man named Hajee Ahmed Abdool Raymon.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE RING.—A Hindoo named Tribhowandas Ruttonjee, residing at Malabar Hill, reported to the executive police on Tuesday the loss of an emerald and diamond ring, valued at about Rs. 800. The police suspect some of the servants of the complainant, but the latter refuses to hand them over to the police.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH, &C.—On Tuesday Mr. Kerr, an engineer in H. M.'s Dockyard, residing at No. 1, Grant Buildings, reported to the executive police the theft of a gold watch and chain, a pair of boots, two pairs of trousers, a coat and waistcoat, and a shirt with a set of gold studs on it. Enquiries are being instituted by the police into the matter.

THEFT AT THE BOMBAY BANK OFFICE.—On Tuesday afternoon a theft of about Rs. 600, belonging to the Municipality, was committed at the Bombay Bank office. It appears that on Tuesday a Parsee, a Portuguese, and a peon, all in the service of the Bombay Municipality, went to the Bank to deposit Rs. 600. The bag of money was in the hands of the peon, but he gave it to the Portuguese and went to drink water. The Portuguese left the bag near him and stood on one side. Shortly afterwards, he says, he turned to look for the bag of money and found it missing. The thief has not yet been arrested.

HIGH COURT.—17TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Motions.

LONG CAUSES.

319-72—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Culliandass Kuparam v. The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes and Crawford.

191-72—In person—Shaik Mahomed bin, &c. v Abdool Cadur bin &c.

193-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vundravon Vizlall v Raghoonath Soonderjee and another—In person.

301-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Purshotum Morarjee v Bhimjee Purshotum—Janardhun.

474-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Govindjee Luckmichund and others v. Rowjee Dadaram—Mody.

118-71—Mody—Rowjee Dadaram v Govindjee Luckmichund and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Indurjee Moonsey v Shricrustna Narayen—K. Morojee.

388-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Ebrahim Noor v. Shaik Chand Noor, &c., and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

389-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mathew Benjamin Cohen v. H. M.'s Secretary of State, &c.—Mr. Peile.

391-71—A. Framjee—Sham Churn Mullick v. Aga Mooslapa Khan—M. H. Khan.

393-71—Dallas and Lynch—Chunappa Rewappa A. v. Devindra Appa Andappa—No appearance.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

288-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib v Memon Sallay Mahomed—A Framjee.

72-73—A. Framjee—Purshotum Veerchand v. Hajee Soomar Khan Mahomed—Todd Jefferson and Payne.

533-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Nagindas Dayabhoy v Nasir bin Abdool Habib—Tyabjee.

394-72—M. H. Khan—Hajee Soomar Esa v. William Justin Farrow—A Framjee.

397-72—Mainby and Fletcher—Robert Michael E. and others v. Purshotum Meghjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

420-72—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Nowrojee Burjorjee v. Eduljee Ookerjee Cassinath—No appearance.

422-72—Dallas and Lynch—Tookaram Heerjee v. Yeshwantrao Bulwant—J. Gopall.

488-72—J. Gopall—Eshwantrao Bulwant v. Tookaram Heerjee—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

474-72—Dr. Dallas—Lalldas Govurdhundas v Jugonnath Goorooburdas—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

231-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Tricumdas Madhowdas v Virjee Jairam—Shamrao.

318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathew de Souza—Dr Dallas.

199-72—Hope—Ganchee Repol Issub v Ooka Jewan and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

342-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Premjee Capoorchund and another v Rustomjee Byramjee and another—No appearance.

345-72—Mainby and Fetcher—Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy v Peerbhoy Khimjee—No appearance.

350-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vella Virjee v Gungaram Nsroo—No appearance.

365-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Oomer Jaffer and others v Safoorabi and another—Jefferson and Payne.

366-72—Tyabjee—Hippolyta Fournier v Madhowdas Ghella and another—Shamrao.

381-72—Garud—Toolsidas Dewjee and another v Visram Wagjee—No appearance.

594-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hakoobai, widow v Luckmidas Damjee and another—No appearance.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—No appearance.

718-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Venayekrao Gunputrao v. Mohunlall Kessowram—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

786-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Jugjevun Gopall v. Bhowan Ramjee.

352-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Vella Veerjee v. Praghjee Premjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joze Francisco de Souza v. Navulbai widow—C. Tyabjee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain T. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with twenty-one deck passengers.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, bacoda, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and seventy five-deck passengers from different ports.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain P. Azypar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and one hundred and seven deck passengers from different ports.

THE S.S. BENGALESE, 937 tons, Captain J. W. Peacock, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with cargo of 6,803 bales cotton, 199 bales wool, 6844 cwts. gall, 250 cwts. coir yarn, 1,200 cwts. linseed, and one native deck passenger for Aden.

THE BARGUS NORTHUMBERLAND, 745 tons, Captain J. Sandrais, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Moulmein (March 3rd), with a cargo of timber, and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE SHIP ROBERT KERR, 1,191 tons, Captain R. Allen, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool (December 11th), with a cargo of 1,616 tons coals. She spoke the ship Gleemaiden. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Patna, which left Calcutta on Friday, the 11th instant, for Coast Ports and Bombay:—First class—Mr. W Carter, Miss Carter, and Mr. L. G. Hodder. Second class—Signaller J. P. Rozario and Mrs. Wilson.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Malwa, which sailed from Calcutta on Thursday last:—

For Madras—Dr W J Palmer, Mrs Palmer, Colonel Rober Cadell, Mrs S G Warde, and Mrs K A Latmour.

For Galle—Mr Delissalle, Captain Morton, and Mr Mitchell.

For Bombay—Mr Blackhall.

For Aden—Mr W T Tucker and Mr Wm Forbes.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs Dickie, child, and European servant, Mr. and Mrs Strange, child, and European servant.

For Malta—Mr and Mrs Carrington, two children and ayah.

For Southampton—Mrs Mitchell, 3 children, and ayah, Mrs. and Miss Beeby, Master Beeby, Mr and Mrs O'Cutter, Mr and Mrs Lon-muir, 2 children, and European servant, Mr and Mrs Walla and child, Mr Harry Smith, Mr J B Rice, Mrs S T Scott and 2 children, Mrs H Comfort, 2 children, and infant, Mr and Mrs Ball, 2 children, 3 infants, and European servant, Mr and Mrs Schmidt, Mr and Mrs Cornish and infant, Mr and Mrs Toomey and child, Mr H Moseley, Dr Brebner, Mr J H Adams, Mrs Clark, Mr Gregory, Miss Olnett, Mr and Mrs Davis and infant, Mr J ohn Christian, Mr Christian, junior, and three Misses Christian, Mr and Mrs Edward Palmer, Miss Palmer, Mrs Pimlow, Mr Charles Cave, Mr D Cruickshank, Master Shilling, ford, Miss Cave, Mr Henry, Mr Starrett, Mr Bird, Capt Captain Haughton, Mr R M Buncombe, Mr James Robertson and Mr Arthur Cairns.

EXECUTION.

ROOPA HYBUTTA, who was sentenced to death yesterday on being found guilty of murder, will be executed in front of the County Jail on the morning of Tuesday, the 29th inst.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MONTHLY meeting of the Society will be held in its library room this day at 5 P.M.

Original Communication.

A short account of Shalivahan (King of Pratisthan [Paithan] and the originator of the Hindu Shaka Era) and his work entitled "Shalivahana Suptasati," by Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THERE will be a special meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society at the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Business.—To amalgamate with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, in accordance with the agreement entered into at a meeting of this Society held on the 10th January last.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. F. Cary, Acting Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during the month of March last, 1,484,980 lbs. (3,804 bales), of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,84,850, were shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports; 930,664 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,43,825, were shipped to Hongkong; and 554,316 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,41,025, to Liverpool. In addition to the above, 369 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 164,360 lbs., of the value of Rs. 46,275, were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE.

THESE popular comedians, assisted by our talented amateurs, made their re-appearance on Monday evening last, after an interval of some weeks, consequent upon Mrs. Bennee's severe illness, and we were glad to see them greeted by the largest and most fashionable assemblage of this season. Boucicault's celebrated comedy of "London Assurance"—in the first cast of which Mr. Charles Mathews played *Dazzle*, and Madame Vestris *Lady Gay Spanker*—was the piece selected, and a most successful performance it was. We shall defer a more critical notice of it until after to-night, when it is to be repeated under the patronage of our Naval Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Cumming, C.B., who, with many other naval officers, has promised to attend. There is every reason, therefor to expect another bumper house, and we should advise an early application to Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer and Co. for seats. Irrespective of the acting, there were two features in the last performance deserving of special commendatory notice, viz., the improvement in the music, the orchestra being occupied by a string band belonging to the Royal Artillery, and the excellence of the scenery, which excited universal approbation for its effectiveness. It is not too much to say that it was worthy of a good London scene painter, and we therefore think that while every credit should be given to Mr. Bennee for his superintendence, the merits of the artist, who, we understand, is a native, should not be wholly unrecognised. We certainly advise all who did not witness the last performance to visit the Theatre this evening, when we are sure they will be exceedingly pleased.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMING A NATIVE SOLICITOR.

YESTERDAY Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, on behalf of Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, solicitor, High Court, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and stated that Jaishankur Surveshwar, editor and managing proprietor, and Maneckshe Dadabhoy, printer of the newspaper called the *Arya Mitra*, had tendered through their attorney, Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas, an apology to Mr. Shamrao, for the publication of an editorial in that paper of 2nd March last, containing libellous imputations against him and other persons alluded to therein, and asked the magistrate's permission to withdraw the charge of defamation brought by him against the above-named parties. The magistrate granted the application, and the charge was thereupon withdrawn. The apology tendered was as follows:—

To Shamrao Pandoorang, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence that has passed between you and us and our solicitor regarding the article published as an editorial in our issue of 2nd March last, regarding the proceedings at the meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, we regret the publication of the same, and we unhesitatingly withdraw it and the imputations therein contained against you and any other person who may have been alluded to therein, and we again express our sorrow that such an article should have been allowed to appear in our columns.

JESHANKAR SARVESHWAR.
MANECKJEE DADABHOY.

Bombay, 9th April 1873.

A NEW RULE WITH REGARD TO INTERIM ORDERS.

AT a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, the presiding Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, mentioned, for the information of the public and the profession, that a new rule will be enforced in future with regard to interim orders. From next Court day, the system of granting interim orders "until the further order of the Court," which was introduced some six years ago by one of his Lordship's learned predecessors, will be discontinued. The practice before that time was to grant an interim order until the "final hearing," but as that was found inconvenient, a change was made and the practice above alluded to was instituted. His Lordship had found, on enquiry from Mr. Ferguson, the Clerk of the Court, that many petitions and schedules remained in the office, as the parties, having got an interim order for an indefinite period, thought themselves secure from their creditors and did not proceed with their petitions as they ought to do. After taking counsel with the Clerk of the Court, his Lordship was of opinion that the present system should be changed. By the rules for the service of notices, if all the creditors of an insolvent reside in Bombay a period of five weeks is allowed within which summonses are returnable; if beyond Bombay, two months; and if beyond India, four months. And the rule which his Lordship intended to lay down as to interim orders was founded on these periods. It was quite certain that if a person who has creditors in Bombay uses due diligence, he can get his discharge in two months or two months and a half, and if the creditors reside in the mofussil four months are sufficient. In future, therefore, if an insolvent's creditors reside in Bombay, he will get an interim order for three months; if they reside up-country he will be granted an interim order for four months; and if they live beyond India, six months will be the period for which the interim order will be granted. Of course in special cases it would be at the discretion of the Court to renew the order on proper cause being shown. This rule, his Lordship thought, would prevent a large accumulation of petitions and schedules, which at present collect in the Clerk's office, and tend to benefit creditors, and prevent insolvents delaying their proceedings in the Court.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday. Some ordinary business, including miscellaneous applications, was disposed of.

PETITION DISMISSED.

Antonio Manoel, a coach-builder, who did not answer to his name, had his petition dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Joseph Miguel Duarte, a broker, Rs. 3,661. Cursetjee Mernoosjee, a clerk, Rs. 1,065. Henry Richard Wilcox, an engineer, Rs. 4,304. Manockjee Dosabhoy, a writer, Rs. 3,593. Madowjee Tricumjee, a merchant, Rs. 6,218. Dadajee Raghunatbjee, a writer, Rs. 8,673. Pundarynath Ramchundjee, a contractor, Rs. 964. Muggunlal Hullochundas, a writer, Rs. 462. Hurjeevundas Jettachunker, a broker, Rs. 814. Salmon Tillochund, a merchant, Rs. 13,654. Currim Premjee, a dealer, Rs. 4,206. Gowrojee Dhoudjee, a carpenter, Rs. 1,257. Waljee Bhojs, a carpenter, Rs. 2,352. Sittaram Nayek, a photographer, Rs. 490. William Henry Lovett, a preventive officer, Rs. 2,704. Nowrojee Munchersee a writer Rs. 5,119. Mahadoo Jairam, a sugar dealer, Rs. 1,226. Nowrojee Limjeebhoy, Rs. 205. Shridhur Morojee, a pensioner, Rs. 8,350. Seccaram Wittoba contractor, Rs. 694. Rustomjee Sorabjee Narelwalla, a godownkeeper, Rs. 7,561. Jaishunker Rameshunker, a pearl-borer, Rs. 2,085. Francis Domingos Gonsalves, a sailmaker, Rs. 521. Shaik Hassamoodin Jamaloodin, a merchant, Rs. 37,731. Nour Mahomed Sallay Mahomed, a dyer, Rs. 10,196.

THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a special jury:—

MURDER OF A WIFE.

Roopa Hybuttee pleaded not guilty to a charge of having, on the 17th of March last, at Bombay, murdered one Zapee, woman.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Ferguson prosecuted, and Mr. Pheroshaw Mehta defended the prisoner.

When first asked for his plea, prisoner said he was guilty of the charge. On being again questioned, he admitted having struck the woman, but not with the intention of killing her.

The Advocate-General, in stating the case to the jury, said the facts were extremely simple. Prisoner was charged with the murder of his wife, to whom he was married a few years ago. They did not live happily together. After appearing at the police court on a charge brought by her against him, they separated and she went to live with her parents. On the morning in question, Zapee (the deceased) had gone to fetch some water from the Vehar pipe near her dwelling. On her return with another woman of her acquaintance she was met by the prisoner, who asked her if she was coming back to the house. Deceased enquired what house was she to come to. Prisoner then struck her thrice with a knife, and one of the blows penetrating the heart, she expired after a few minutes. The prisoner threw down the knife with which he had stabbed her, and it broke into two pieces. It belonged to the prisoner's father and was used by him in cutting rope. It was missed some three or four days before the murder, and was identified by the prisoner's father before the magistrate. He said, moreover, that it was not nearly so bright or so sharp as when he last saw it. That circumstance would have a material bearing on the question of intention. If the prisoner had deliberately taken the knife and prepared it, they could have but little doubt as to what his intention was, and if on the evidence which he should adduce they were satisfied that the prisoner had intended to kill the woman, then they would find him guilty of the charge of murder.

Syee, woman, said she was a widow and lived with her father. She knew Zapee. She recollected the last day on which she saw Zapee alive. She was living with her parents. Witness last saw her about a month ago, on a Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, when she saw her leaving her house with a copper vessel to fetch water. She asked witness to accompany her, and the two left together to get water. The house in which she lived was in 10, Camateepora Lane. On returning from the pipe, witness was walking in front of her about six paces. The deceased was following. Witness heard some one say "Why don't you come home?" and turning round, she saw the prisoner holding Zapee by her *saree*. The deceased asked what house she was to come to. Immediately after that the prisoner struck her a blow on her left side. Immediately after the blow was struck a quantity of blood flowed from the deceased's side. Witness became alarmed and ran away to tell her mother what had happened.

The evidence of five other witnesses was taken and their statements corroborated those of the first witness. Dr. Sydney Smith gave evidence of the result of the *post-mortem* examination. The deceased's death was caused by a punctured wound in the heart and was such as would be produced by a stab of a knife of the description of the one produced.

Mr. Pheroshaw Mehta then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He addressed himself to the question of intention, and contended that there was no evidence to show that the prisoner had intended to cause the death of the woman. He said that the prisoner probably, under some grave provocation, such as *jealousy*, struck the woman, with the intention of doing her bodily harm, but not with the intention of causing her death. If the jury thought that the prisoner was not guilty of any premeditated intention to murder, then it would be their duty to find him guilty of the crime of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and not in the capital charge.

The Judge then summed up, and the jury, and after a short absence, returned with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

THE following case was heard in the afternoon before His Lordship and a common jury:—

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

Ashabee, Suckeena *alias* Coolsum, and Salama, women, were charged with kidnapping a girl, a minor, out of the protection of her lawful guardian and with theft of certain ornaments; and the third prisoner was further charged with abetting the other two in the offence of kidnapping.

It appears that the prosecutor, Ibrahim Shaik Ahmed, a dealer in fish, married Begum, a minor, about three years ago, and they lived in the same place until nine months ago, when the girl suddenly disappeared. She had upon her person certain ornaments which her mother-in-law had given her to wear. One day her mother-in-law child her for something, and the girl, feeling annoyed, left her husband's house on the evening of the 3rd July 1872, with the object of proceeding to the house of her maternal uncle who resided at Sewree. It was dusk when she reached Parell, and feeling thirsty, she asked a Maratha woman to give her a drink of water. She also asked for and obtained permission to stay with the woman for the night, as she said she felt afraid to proceed to Sewree in the dark. The first prisoner, a neighbour, saw the girl that night; and the following morning, with the assistance of Coolsum who came there on the invitation of Ashabee, she removed the girl to another woman's house. From this place they removed her the next day to another house, where the girl was kept two days. Coolsum then took her by railway to Surat, where the girl was married to one Abdool Hoosein. Coolsum got Rs. 40 as her remuneration. Begum remained a month with her new husband at Surat; but he proved a tyrant, ill-treated her, divorced her, and in consideration of Rs. 40, got her married to another man named Mahomed Ally. It appears to be a Mahomedan custom that a man who divorces his wife and arranges another marriage for her gets a consideration from the succeeding husband. Mahomed Ally proved a kind husband to Begum and gave her good food to eat. About a month ago, in consequence of information received by the police, Coolsum, who had returned to Bombay, was taken in custody. Accompanied by the police and the girl's first husband and mother-in-law, she proceeded to Surat and pointed out the house in which Begum was. The parties then returned to Bombay; and the prosecution of the three women was instituted on the above-mentioned charges. The jury acquitted the third prisoner, the evidence against whom was weak, and convicted the other two, who were sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months each.

A TRIAL AFTER SENTENCE.

Narayen Mahadeo pleaded guilty the other day to a charge of altering the appearance of Queen's coins with the intent that they should pass for coins of a different description; and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. A doubt having arisen in his Lordship's mind as to the propriety of the plea and the sentence, his Lordship directed that the prisoner should be formally tried this morning.

This is the only case remaining to be tried. The Sessions were therefore adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

IRISH JURORS.—The Irish courts of justice have witnessed strange scenes since the passing of Lord O'Hagan's Act which reduced the pecuniary qual

policy has been brought to bear, viz., the demarcation of the Perso-Beloochi boundary, the Perso-Afghan frontier in Seistan, the mission to Yarkand, and the complications between the Khan of Khelat and his nobles, and the result of all has been unsatisfactory.

In the first case Sir Frederick Goldsmid, an officer of no very special ability and a known friend of the Persians, was selected to determine the Mekran boundary. This he did by confirming the Persians in all their insidious and illegal encroachments to the East, and extending their boundary far within the political and ethnographical limits of the Belooch race; and this for the sake of a nation of whose interests we have no cause to be careful; and against those of another race, whose future cannot be separated from that of British India. The consequence of the step is to place it in the power of Persia to advance an army within a few marches of Sind.

In the instance of the Seistan question, Mr. Aitchison had recourse to the flimsy expedient of manœuvring for the appointment of joint commissioners to settle the disputed boundary; and of course having such good reason to be satisfied with his decision in Mekran, the Persians chose Sir Frederick Goldsmid as their arbiter, associating with him Major Lovett, a clever officer, but a complete Persian in customs, and so also, we must presume, in feeling. The meet this prejudiced pair, who, it must be conceded, were especially strong in knowledge of the Persian language, the Foreign Office could make no better choice from all India, than Colonel Pollock, an amiable, irresolute gentleman without the slightest knowledge of Seistan, the Persians or even of their language or that of the Afghans!

That the weakness of this choice was felt even by Mr. Aitchison is proved by the association of Doctor Bellew with Colonel Pollock; but that officer had no accredited position, and to the end never fully understood whether he was interpreter, medical adviser, or secretary. Consequently his complete mastery of the Afghan and Persian languages, his thorough knowledge of Afghan interest, and his hearty sympathy with that race never had play; and Persia was again triumphant, and again at the expense of a nation whose interests are all bound up with our own.

The Foreign Office have been too careful to let out the result of this wretched business, but we may gather it from Sir Frederick Goldsmid's late lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, when he said that the whole of Seistan proper, or the delta of the Helmund was now Persian. That we shall some day have to rue the carelessness of the Foreign Office in this matter, we do not doubt, for it means no less than that the Persians (and consequently the Russians, as the two are synonymous terms) have now turned Herat, once turned the key of India, henceforth no more the key than Meshed.

With regard to the Yarkand Mission, the Foreign Office did not commit less of a blunder, though the results may not be so dangerous to us. The selection in this case was Mr. Douglas Forsyth, a gentleman who had come into notice by writing up that most lamentable of failures, the Palumpore fair; and not content with this, it made the success of the mission impossible, 1st, by neglecting to provide Mr. Forsyth with escort staff, or any of the surroundings of pomp so necessary for Asiatic missions; 2nd, by giving him instructions in which gross timidity and criminal ignorance of Asiatic character were mixed in about equal proportions.

In effect, Mr. Aitchison said to Mr. Forsyth, "Go to Yarkand with your one doctor, and one trader, with your few road-worn ponies and these paltry presents, and make friends with the Kooshbegee; yet mind, above everything, be careful of your carcase; do not venture beyond Yarkand, though the man you are to make friends with wishes it, but come back at once whether you have time to conclude your business or not, that is, with your tail erect if you can, but if not, with it between your legs."

The last case is that of Khelat. Here, for five years, there has been chronic disorder, which has enabled the Persians to creep up to their present vantage ground and has made all Beloochistan distrust us and nearly all hate us. Yet, the Foreign Office has allowed these things to go on; these five years have not been spent in going to the root of the evil, but in reading the reams of foolscap on which Colonel Phayre and Sir William Merewether have striven to depreciate each other, and now we are no nearer a settlement than then. And why? Because the bureaucrats of Calcutta cannot see that Major Harrison is a totally unfit person to be entrusted with such a charge as Khelat, and that a man of the stamp of General Jacob is really what is wanted there.

But, the future is unfortunately not less ominous of blunders than the past has been productive of them. Mr. Forsyth is again selected to have charge of the Atalik's Envoy, and (we presume) because he sees no chance of personal advancement in a trip to Constantinople, the Foreign Office can choose no better representative than Mr. Molloy, a young Lieutenant, who has just acquired a knowledge of Elysium Row Persian, and who, though a gallant soldier, has as much knowledge of Yarkand, Russian policy, Central Asia, or anything else he should know, as he has aptitude for diplomacy.

There is one other scheme on hand which seems as likely to miscarry as all the foregoing emanations from Council House Street: the selection of a permanent Resident for Cashmere. The time for this has long since arrived, and intelligently used, it is one of the counter strokes which will enable us to baffle Russian intrigues in a vital quarter; therefore we say earnestly, though without much hope, do not let us have Mr. LePoer Wynne. We do not grudge that gentleman a residence in the charming climate of Cashmere, but as the appointment of a permanent Resident should denote a change of policy, let it be signified by a change which will give us some pledge that such an appointment is not to be merely a haven for Foreign Office employes in bad health.

On the whole, it must be acknowledged, we do not seem to be more happy in our Central Asian policy than Lord Granville has been. Four fatal blunders have been made—two we must debit to Downing Street, two to Council House Street. The first, the acknowledgment of the "possession" of Russia to the Oxus and the permitting the cession of the line of the Attrek, may be put down to ignorance, very unpardonable, but still intelligible; but the second, the Mekran and Seistan boundary settlements, must be equally attributed to ignorance that cannot be pardoned or understood. Under such auspices it is difficult to hope for a more intelligent playing on our part of the Krieg-spiel which Russia is fast winning from us.

KHIVA: THE PEOPLE AND THE COUNTRY.

Few parts of the world are less known to Europeans than that strange and inaccessible kingdom against which the Russian Government is now despatching a powerful expedition. We propose therefore to lay before our readers a short description of the country and its people, and a brief account of its recent history, its connexion with Russia, and the last great invasion of the Russians in 1839.

The kingdom of Khiva, the most westerly of the three Khanats of Turkistan, consists of two portions, different in all characteristics—the Oasis and the Desert. The old name of the country, Kharism—the Chorasmia of the ancients—is applied to both parts. The present name of Khiva is restricted to the Oasis. The river Oxus, some 600 miles from its source in the Hindoo Koosh Mountains, quits the deserts of Bokhara, and turning to the west into those from of Kharism, find its way, after a further course of some 80 miles, into a fertile valley from 40 to 60 miles broad. This valley extends in a north-westerly direction to the mouth of the river in the Sea of Aral, a distance of nearly 200 miles, and forms the Khanat of Khiva. The Oxus divides into several branches which, during the floods overflow the country, and its water, famed through Asia for its sweetness, imparts an extraordinary fertility to the soil. The delta of the Oxus rivals the delta of the Nile. Khiva is the Egypt of Asia. The branches of the river are connected by an artificial network of canals, and the land is skilfully irrigated and cultivated. Rich pastures of green grass shaded by lofty poplars, alternate with arable lands. In this favoured valley the productions of Europe and of Asia flourish side by side. Corn and rice are grown in equal abundance, and of the best quality; cotton and *ruyan*—a root prized for its red dye—reward the agriculturalist with twenty-fold crops; the apples and peaches of Hezaresp grace the tables of Russian Boyards and Turkish Pashas; the melons and pomegranates of Khiva are delicacies at the banquets of the Emperor of China. The silk of Shahbad is preferred by the ladies of Turkistan to that produced in the Flowery Land itself. The canals are lined for miles by avenues of fruit trees, principally mulberry, and the villages nestle in groves of willows and chenars. M. Vambery enumerates thirty-one towns, besides the capital, within the narrow limits of the populous valley; and each town is the local centre and capital of a cluster of numerous neighbouring villages.

Khiva, the capital, contains 5,000 houses built of mud—a matter of necessity in a country with an alluvial soil and interspersed among gardens and fruit orchards and groves of palms and elms. Here is the seat of Government and the palace of the Khan, conspicuous among the surrounding domes and minarets. A lofty rampart surrounds the city. The religion of the Prophet is preached in six mosques of white-stone, and the learning and philosophy of Arabia are taught in five colleges to 600 students. To the great bazaar the caravans from Orenberg and Astrakhan bring cutlery, guns and ironware cotto and muslin goods, calico and chintz, and sugar, which have been exchanged in those cities for the leather, silk, cotton, preserved fruits, dried fish, and felt cloths of Khiva. There is but little trade with any country, except Russia—the dangers of the journey across the southern and eastern deserts almost prohibiting commercial intercourse with Persia, Bokhara or Afghanistan. This fertile delta, containing from 10 to 12,000 square miles, has been estimated to support only half a million inhabitants; but European travellers often under-estimate the density of Asiatic populations. The deltas of many great rivers support populations of 500 and 700 to the square mile. If we allot only 150 to the valley of the Oxus, we should have a million and a half as the population of the Khanat. This is composed firstly of Uzbegs. The Uzbegs are the ruling race all over Turkistan, the conquerors of the old Persian and Khurasanian population. They have forsaken the nomad life of their ancestors, and are now dwellers in cities, and their beards betray the mixture of their Turanian blood with the Turanian elements of the subject-population. They are a bold, manly, courageous and honest race, but indolent, proud and licentious. The Sarts—the ancient Khurasanian race, who originally peopled Kharism—and the Persians constitute the second element in the population. These are both always found subject to their Uzbeg conquerors and generally as slaves. They have all the vices of slavery, craft, subtlety, and cowardice; but their ability frequently enables them to amass wealth or rise to distinction. In Khiva Proper there are also found a few Turkomans of the desert, and a few Karakalpaks and Kasakis, immigrants from the great Tartar hordes who roam over the steppes of south-west Siberia. In Khiva, as in all eastern countries, the Khan is the sole owner of the soil: the only taxes are the land rent, and the customs duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* on all imports. The highest civil, military and religious functionaries are paid by grants of rent-free land. The Khan is the supreme head of State, Army, Church, and his will is absolute law. The strict observance of the precepts of the Koran is enforced by a severe system of espionage and surveillance. Adultery and all offences against religion are punished with death by a sovereign voluptuary of unbridled passions, of whom M. Vambery says that he had violated the honour of almost every family in his dominions. But the monarch's piety and zeal for religion are unbounded; and the people suffer under a religious tyranny similar to that which the Presbyterian clergy established in Scotland in the sixteenth century, and which has driven gladness and cheerfulness from the homes of a people naturally merry and light-hearted. Under this system great profligacy is found to exist side by side with much genuine piety and benevolence; and unlimited indulgence in opium and bhang is the favourite vice of a people among whom the drinking of wine is punished with death. The Uzbegs, though active and capable of great exertion, despise all labour as degrading, and leave it to slaves: though brave and generous, they treat prisoners and slaves with great cruelty; though jealous of female honour, they exact from their women the performance of all domestic drudgery.

The second portion of Khiva consists of the enormous deserts of Kharism, which surround the oasis of Khiva Proper on all sides, except on the north-west, where the Oxus flows into the sea of Aral. These pathless steppes are estimated to cover about 150,000 square miles, and are inhabited by six hordes of wandering Turkomans, numbering about half a million souls. The Techaudors in the extreme north-west roam over the Ust-Urt, or high plateau, between the Aral and the Caspian. To their south, along the shores of the Caspian, are found the 40,000 tents of the Yomuts. On eastwards of them the Black Sands, or central desert, between the Caspian and the Oxus, are occupied by the 60,000 tents of the Tekkes. In the south-east of Kharism the three small hordes of the Sariks, Salors and Karas wander as far as the frontiers of Afghanistan. Among all these tribes the virtues and vices of their cousins the Uzbegs are found in an exaggerated form: more brave, they despise the Uzbegs as effeminate dwellers in cities; more cruel, they compel their wretched slaves to work in chains, with the clanking of which, says M. Vambery, every Turkoman encampment resounds. They are the most inveterate robbers and men-stealers. The Prophet has declared that "All Mussulmans are free." The elastic piety of the Turkoman assumes that the heretic Sheeahs of Persia cannot be true believers, and may be lawfully enslaved. But neither does the orthodoxy of the Afghan Soonees protect them, and if slaves are not elsewhere procurable, one tribe of Turkomans will unhesitatingly attack another, and carry off the captives to the slave markets of Khiva and Bokhara. Among these rapacious freebooters the suspicion of wealth at once converts a friend into a foe, and the Turkoman would sell the Prophet himself for a musket for his son or necklace for his wife. Their religion is merely external, and they still indulge in practices forbidden by Islam, and derived from their Sun-worshipping and Fire-adoring ancestors. They are absolutely independent, and will acknowledge the authority of no leaders, lay or spiritual. Their proverb says that "among the Turkomans every man is a king." Their nominal allegiance to the Khan of Khiva is easily satisfied by the payment of a tribute of slaves and horses. But his suzerainty cannot protect the caravans of traders, travelling to or from his capital, from plunder by the nomads. The deserts of Khiva are the most terrible in the whole world. Vast seas of sand, lashed into hillocks by blasts of winds which burn like the breath of a furnace, extend as far as the eye can reach. The interminable silence is broken neither by the wing of bird nor the footfall of beast. The track of the caravan is marked by the bleaching bones of dead men and animals. The sun rises and sets with a yellowish red glare. Here and there the sands merge into a treacherous salt morass, covered with a thick white crust, hardly distinguishable from the firm ground in its vicinity. For distances of a hundred miles no well gives water to the thirsty traveller, and caravans must sometimes take a supply of the precious liquid enough for five or six days. Such scanty water as the wells afford is salt and brackish. Only an occasional oasis gives pasture to herds of wild asses and gazelles. To the extreme south-east, however, the Murgab river flows into the desert from the mountains of Herat, and the fertile and beautiful valley of Mero forms a large oasis till recently peopled and cultivated. But the Tekke Turkomans carried off the people into captivity, and Mero now lies in ruins, and its fields are untilled. The mountains that skirt the Caspian are supposed to be rich in mineral wealth; but the Khan is prevented from working mines by the dangerous proximity of rapacious robbers. One most interesting feature of the great central desert, the Black Sand, is the now dry and abandoned bed of the river Oxus, between 3 and 400 miles in length. Geographers have long known that in ancient times the mighty river flowed not into the Aral but into the Caspian. When or why it left its old course, and formed for itself a new way northwards into the Aral, is not known. Turkoman tradition ascribes the event, which has turned into a barren wilderness what was once a smiling and fertile plain, to the anger of the gods at the sins of man. The true course of the river has never been traced, but it is believed to have watered a larger and richer delta than that of Khiva, and to have flowed in more than one lordly stream into the Caspian. There are spots in the desert where graceful Corinthian columns raise their capitals aloft, and mark the spot where Alexander the Great left some Grecian colony on the banks of the mighty river, and where the plays of Euripides were once recited to applauding theatres, while the crowded markets resounded with the hum of busy traders. There the eternal solitude is only broken now by the bray of the wild ass and the scream of the night owl. How the old commerce of two thousand years ago between Greece and Central Asia was revived in the Middle Ages by the Venetians and Genoese, is an interesting story; but we must reserve further accounts of Khiva for another occasion.—*Pioneer.*

ROYAL ARMY WARRANTS.

A ROYAL Warrant has been issued, dated the 23rd of last month, with reference to the retired full pay and retired half pay of combatant officers. It directs, among other things, that a lieutenant-colonel shall retire on full pay on attaining the age of sixty, unless it be reported to the Commander-in-Chief by the inspecting officer that it would be for the good of the service that he should continue in command. After twenty-five years' service all combatant officers shall have an unqualified right to retire on half pay, provided that in the case of an officer promoted from the ranks, he shall have served as a commissioned officer for ten years. Officers shall be liable to be removed, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, from full pay and placed on temporary half pay for misconduct or incapacity, and in such case shall receive a reduced rate of half pay. Regimental lieutenant-colonels and majors, appointed as such after 31st October, 1871, shall, unless they be re-appointed, be placed upon half pay after five years' tenure of such appointments. Officers on full pay, and holding the regimental rank of captain, shall be eligible for transfer to the militia, and while serving in the militia shall, for a period not exceeding ten years, be borne upon the half-pay list. For every three vacancies in the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel occurring by death on half-pay list one major may be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on half-pay; in like manner, for every three vacancies in the rank of major one captain may be promoted to that rank on half pay; and a similar promotion of one lieutenant to the rank of captain may take place on the occasion of three vacancies in the latter rank. All regimental vacancies caused by these promotions shall be filled by officers from the half-pay list, or by the absorption of a supernumerary.

Another Royal Warrant, dated 1st inst., contains rules for the future admission, promotion, retirement pay, &c., of the medical officers of the army. It lays down that these officers shall have a right to retire on half pay after twenty years service. When of the rank of surgeon-major or surgeon, they shall be placed on the retired list at the age of 55, and all surgeons-general and deputy-surgeons-general at the age of 65 years, unless in any case it should be for the good of the service that the officer should continue in employment.

There is also a Royal Warrant in reference to the new organisation of the Army Hospital Corps, providing, *inter alia*, that officers of the corps shall have an unqualified right to retire after a total service in all ranks of 30 years, and that they shall, on retiring, if recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, receive the honorary rank of captain. Retirement shall be compulsory at the age of 55 years, except in special cases.—*Asiatic*, March 21.

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

THE *Eastern Budget* has received the following communication from a military correspondent at Vienna:—"It seems to be thought in England that the territories about the Oxus have not been sufficiently surveyed from a strategical point of view to enable the Russians to form any definite plan of military operations in that quarter. This is a mistake. We have here in Vienna a series of maps prepared under the superintendence of the late Director of Artillery, Feldzeugmeister von Hanseab, which clearly show the undulations of the soil, and give the exact elevation above the sea-level of all the high ground in the district. The Russians have two distinct spheres of military operation in Central Asia—one to the west of the Oxus, in the direction of Western Afghanistan, and the other to the east of the Oxus, in the direction of Eastern Afghanistan. The basis of operations for the former is the southern part of European Russia, with Odessa and Astrakhan as its centres. From Odessa an army would pass by steamer to Poti, in Asia Minor; thence by railway to Tiflis; thence by river and road to Baku, whence it would proceed by steamers on the Caspian to the mouth of the Attrek, where it could be joined by another army from Astrakhan, crossing to the Attrek by the Caspian. The Attrek valley has long belonged to Russia; is fertile and easily accessible, and would be the best road for an army proceeding to Herat. This town lies in a depression of the northern border of the great Iranian plateau; and it is quite certain that England would not be able to defend it. On the other hand, it would be extremely difficult for the Russians to make their way from Herat to the Indus Valley, either by Candahar and the Bolan Pass or by Cabul and the Khyber Pass. The difficulties of these roads are so great, and they are so unfavourably placed, from a strategical point of view, that such an advance on the part of the Russians is out of the question, and England need not trouble herself about defending either the Bolan Pass from Quetta or the Khyber from Peshawur. The Russians can easily get to Herat, but there they must stop. If, on the other hand, they were to operate to the east of the Oxus, their basis of operations would be Orenburg. Hence they would proceed through the Steppe to the Sea of Aral; thence, by the Syr-Daria, to Turkistan. Here they would find a second basis at Samarcand and in the Sarafshchand Valley, whence they could easily occupy Bokhara, and thus reach the Oxus. The conquest of the fertile districts of Kunduz, Badakshan, and Wakhan would then be only a question of time; but it is highly improbable that they will ever be able to cross the Indus from this quarter, as the immense mountain mass of the Hindoo Koosh stands in the way. They would, however, find a comparatively easy road to the head waters of the Indus between Badakshan and Ladakh. The high mountains which are shown on most maps in this region do not exist. Badakshan would thus become the final basis for a Russian invasion of the Punjab *via* Ladakh. It is, therefore, on the side of Cashmere—not on that of Afghanistan—that India is really in danger; and there can be little doubt that Russia has formed her Turkestan army (which consists principally of Cossacks) with a view to operating in this direction."

THE VISIT OF THE SHAH.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

IT is formally announced that the Shah of Persia is coming to Europe next month, and that his absence from his own dominions will occupy about a year. So we are told on the unexceptionable authority of the Teheran *Official Journal*, which goes on to explain how it is that the descendant of a long line of rulers and the present representative of perhaps the oldest monarchy in the world has resolved on abandoning the policy of reserve and seclusion hitherto pursued. According to the Persian *Moniteur*, the country is really tired of being left out in the cold, and wants to get a share of the numerous good things going in the realms of civilisation—such as arts, science, and commerce. Hence the journey of the Shah, who will inspect all Europe, beginning with Russia, as the country, we presume, which will least shock his semi-barbarian perceptions by the display of any high ideal of culture or enlightenment, and ending, no doubt, with England, where we shall show him, especially if he comes about the time of the next general election, civilisation carried to its topmost pitch of refinement. Against so praiseworthy an object there is noting to be said. The world is moving fast, and it would be strange if Persia, almost on the highway between England and her great Eastern Empire, should find it possible, even if she desired, to stand still. Nor is it unlikely that very important political issues will hinge upon the result of the Shah's visit. With the overwhelming might of Russia pressing upon him from the north, with disorganised Turkey in Asia on the west, and semi-barbaric principalities on the east, it is conceivable that the Persian ruler may desire to form closer relations with the greatest of all Asiatic powers, England, which is not aggressive by nature, while she is anxious to uphold his state to guard one frontier of India and watch the flank of the only aggressor we need expect. If the Shah is a man of ordinary intelligence—and his visit shows that he has both intelligence and force of will—he cannot fail to perceive that his interest is to cultivate the closest relations of friendship with England, and to behave with prudent reserve to all his other neighbours. It is quite possible, however, that the first fruits of the Shah's journey will not be political so much as commercial, or at least financial. Among the advantages of civilisation which the Teheran journal does not enumerate, but which are, nevertheless, the earliest to be acquired by states that begin to ape the tricks and habits of civilised creatures, is the faculty of running into debt. The habit is very catching, and it is found that every new-comer whether a King or a Sultan, whether a yellow Mikado or a black President, takes to it most kindly. It so happens that Persia wants railways, and that she cannot construct a yard of them without foreign help, in money first, and then in iron and labour, which must be paid for. A line from the Georgian frontier to Teheran, and thence by Ispahan and Shiraz to Bushire, is one of the inevitable necessities of an early future. So we may expect concessions to emerge into daylight ere long; and prospectuses appropriately roseate in hue to follow. Let us hope, however, that this will not be the only or the best result, and that something more than the pitch-and-toss of the Stock Exchange will be encouraged by this sudden inroad of the stagnant past into the heart of the busy present.

Commenting on the import of the Russian advance in Central Asia for India, the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"When the station at Krasnovodsk was occupied, the Shah asserted that it was a direct violation of his rights but the Czar treated the country as one without a sovereign. Though Mr. Alison denied that Persia had any territory north of the Attrek, he was alive to the importance of that river; indeed, Mr. Ronald Thomson points out that nearly the whole distance, from the Caspian to the Oxus, by the Attrek, is well watered, grassy, and salubrious at all seasons. Sir Andrew Buchanan asked for explanations respecting the establishment at Krasnovodsk, and Prince Gortschakoff then said the question had been settled when Russia was acknowledged Persian sovereignty to the Attrek. 'And now,' he added, 'the Persian Government has asked us for assurances which we have readily given, that we do not intend to build fortresses or establish ourselves on the Attrek.' This was in 1869. A year later Muscovite diplomacy had prevailed at Teheran, and Mr. Ronald Thomson learned that a firman had been sent to the Governor of Asterabad, stating that the Russians were at liberty to build what they pleased on the right bank of the Attrek, so long as they did not interfere with the territory situated between that river and the Georgan.' Here, we assume, is the origin of a reported engagement with Russia the existence of which has been subsequently denied. Even in May 1872, the Persian Government said they were 'ignorant of the transaction,' but they do not seem to have reiterated the objections raised so stoutly twelve months earlier. The fact, however, is that the assurances of 1869 not to march southward, extend frontiers or build on the Attrek were followed by the appearance of Russian gunboats, battalions, camps, and at least one fort in the very valley which leads towards Merv, the Oxus and Herat. One argument invariably employed to vindicate Russian advances in the promotion of trade, and it is significant that during the progress of recent discussion, at the very time when the settlement on the Khorassan frontier was so stealthily made, a Russian diplomatist casually dropped the remark that Merv was 'becoming commercially important.' That the gain of territory on the Attrek points towards the acquisition of Merv few will dispute. It will be seen that, although we have thrown a shield over the Afghan dominions and obtained an 'assurance,' for whatever it may be worth that Khiva shall not suffer a prolonged occupation, a lodgment has been made on the frontiers of Persia precisely in the quarter most menacing to its independence In the face of those peculiar pledges, so freely given by Russian diplomacy, it is plainly the bounden duty alike of Indian and home statesmen to provide some safeguard against any action threatening to Merv, Herat, an Teheran."

REJECTION OF THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL BY THE LORDS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 15.)

THE debate in the House of Lords on Thursday showed that the peers who wish to allow men to marry their sisters-in-law were so convinced of the goodness of their cause that they did not think it worth while to reply to the arguments on the other side. It is important to bear in mind that the Bill may be opposed on two quite different grounds—one applying to all Bills directed towards this object, the other applying to this particular Bill. It is not in the least necessary that the opponents of this Bill should think marriage with a deceased wife's sister wrong or inexpedient when considered apart from the present state of the law. They may be the most delightful and admirable unions in themselves without the Bill which has just been rejected being any better on that account. However much the law of marriage may call for alteration, there is a right and a wrong way of altering it; and after the speeches of Lord Selborne and the Bishop of Oxford, it would be very hard to maintain that the way in which Sir Thomas Chambers and Lord Houghton propose to alter it is a right one. This Bill, if it had passed, would have done two things either one of which should have been enough to condemn it. First, it condones inexcusable acts of disobedience to law; secondly, it unsettles the law relating to marriages of affinity. If the Bill were not made retroactive, the first of these objections would not arise; it were not limited to one particular variety of marriage of affinity, the second objection need not arise. But then if those persons who have already gone through a form of marriage with their sisters-in-law were left to bear the consequences of their own lawless act, who would find the funds for carrying on the agitation in favour of the Bill? Without the retroactive clause the chances of its passing would be immeasurably lessened. The real wire-pullers of the agitation are the persons who have already made concubines of their sisters-in-law and who now want to convert them into wives. This is not to our minds a grievance which stands much in need of redress. These enthusiasts, in the pursuit of an amiable indiscretion, may be left to the consolations of their own pure consciences. If their lot seems hard, they may compare it with that of numbers of law-breakers who are not even cheered with the hope of getting the law altered. The second objection to the form in which this question now persistently presents itself is that it does away with a perfectly intelligible law, and substitutes a law which goes on no principle whatever. As regards marriage a wife's relations are the same as a man's own relations, a husband's relations are the same as a woman's own relations. There is no possibility of mistake here. The marriage bond is regarded as making two persons one, and each thereupon is incorporated with the family of the other. It may be that the prohibition of marriages of affinity ought to be rescinded, that only a certain nearness of blood-relationship should be recognised as interposing a barrier between men and women desiring matrimony. It may be that there is some subtle but real reason why some marriages of affinity should be permitted and others forbidden. If either of these objects are aimed at in a Bill which is not objectionable in other respects, it will have a fair title to consideration. But in the form of bill with which the public is unfortunately so familiar, neither of these conditions is fulfilled. One particular marriage of affinity is sanctioned while all the rest are left out in the cold. Supposing that there were a law against first cousins marrying, and that it were proposed to repeal it as regards first cousins by the father's side, but to maintain it as regards first cousins by the mother's side, lawyers and laymen would alike protest against anything so illogical. But it is not a bit more illogical than allowing a man to marry his wife's sister and forbidding a woman to marry her husband's brother. Why does not the Bishop of Ripon start an agitation for getting the law altered on this latter point? He asked on Thursday whether it was wise, right or politic for the Legislature to affirm restrictions which are not imposed by Scripture. But the marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother was commanded under certain circumstances by the Mosaic code, and if Parliament ought not to forbid a marriage which is not forbidden in the Old Testament, still less ought it to forbid one which is commanded in the Old Testament. Supposing, again, that there were a law against the marriage of cousins, and that it were proposed to repeal it as regards first cousins while maintaining it as regards second cousins, what would be said of such a suggestion? Yet everything that could be said of it is equally deserved by a proposal to allow a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, although he is still to be forbidden to marry his deceased wife's niece. Why are the dying women whose case was taken up by Lord Clifford to be listened to when they implore that their husbands may be allowed to marry their sisters, and to have a deaf ear turned to their prayers when they ask that their husbands may be allowed to marry their sisters' daughters? One request is probably quite as genuine as the other; at all events, both have the same indisputable evidence of authenticity that they are reported in almost all cases by the man who wishes to contract such a marriage. The retrospective action of this Bill upon the children of these pretended marriages is another feature calling for notice. As Lord Selborne pointed out, they are to be treated as legitimate when there are no settled estates, but where there are settled estates they are still to be accounted illegitimate. The Bill actually plays fast and loose with the very marriages which it purports to sanction. It does this in an even more remarkable manner as regards men who, after living with their sisters-in-law, have got tired of them and pleaded the invalidity of such unions as an excuse for deserting them and marrying somebody else. If there is one man affected by the Act who ought not to have any consideration shown him, it is the man who has taken this course; if there is one woman affected by the Act who deserves pity, it is the woman who has been thus treated. But this eccentric attempt at legislation had mercy on the man and none on the woman. A man who had gone through the form of marriage with his sister-in-law and then married another woman would not have been compelled to take his sister-in-law again. He would have been treated as free, while she would have remained in the position of his discarded victim. Altogether it was a very nice Bill for a bishop to speak and vote for.

CHARLES KNIGHT.

BORN 1791. DIED 1873.

WHITE head, keen eye, kind smile, that we no more
Shall greet in its earned eve of lettered lore;
One of the truest aids of Captain Pen,
Who bore his flag of "Peace, good-will to men,"
Foremost and furthest of his sacred band,
Leagued to spread light of letters through the land.
And sure a hope forlorn they might be deemed,
Who of assault on that strong fortress dreamed,
Where, guarded close by prejudice and pride,
Contented ignorance such foes defied.

Long was the leaguer, toilsome, large of cost,
And oft the cause to fainter hearts seemed lost,
But he was of those sanguine, cheery souls
Who through the races' dust still see the goals;
Still his strong frame and his good temper braced for toil,
His hand still darkest with the seemly soil
Of the black press, from whose ink-streams a light
Was yet to radiate through England's night.
Oft-times the goal which failed his flame,
And ruin stood between him and his aim.
But manfully he grappled the grim foe,
Nor ever yielded sword, though oft struck low,
And his reward was that he lived to see
Cheap letters broad-cast sown, and knowledge free!

* * * *

Stout, life-long fighter, as he was, for light,
His soul, if keen, was ever kind and bright,
Cordial and constant—so that truth may say
No truer, manlier man e'er passed away,
None that to all of his best gladlier gave,
None worthier of a good word o'er his grave.

—*Punch.*

COME TO GRIEF.

"If *that* leap don't give Gladstone a shake,
He is a rider, and no mistake!"

(*See Mr. Punch and his Cartoon of February* 15.)

WITH his whip at work, and his spurs rammed in,
And too hard a hand on his horse to begin,
Six foot of stone clear in his stride,
And ugly taking-off ground beside,
We saw him powdering down the hill,
With consid'rably less of himself than will;
And just as judgment had cried "Hold hard!"
To a warier rider, and cooler card,
We saw his teeth clenched hard for a rush,
And his brow o'erspread with an angry flush,
And then we knew how it would be—
With *that* leap, in *that* temper—I was all UP!

Three times his prudence and half his pluck,—
With recollections of two years' luck,
And the famous "kills" of church and land,
To harden his heart, and nerve his hand—
It needed all these, and something beside,
At such a leap, with a chance, to ride!
But some said his horse had smoothed had got,
And we know *his* temper had grown hot;
And then, that crowd, just under the wall,
Frieze coats and black, in angry bawl,
With their sudden waving of hat and arrosier,
Might well shake the pluckiest jock's composure;
With such sounds in his ear, and such sights in his eye,
The steadiest horse in the world would shy!

Yet he went at it, first, with such a will
That those who had laid the long odds on a spill,
For a moment, Queer Street thought to see,
And looked for a hedge, if a hedge might be.
But then came that see-saw of rasping rein,
That works a horse against the grain;
And that sting of whipcord and angry heel,
Where a cuter hand had spared lash and steel;
And the hullabaloo of that hooting crowd,
Where the jock looked for cheers, but not so loud—
And book-makers cheered, and backers were dumb,
For the chance was gone, and the cropper come!

And we saw, through the stones of the wall, in the air
A rider still in his saddle square;
And we saw the Irish horse in a heap
Come rolling over that luckless leap;
And we saw that plucky rider down—
With a broken neck, or a fractured crown?
Not yet! In spite of stun or sprain,
He's off, and up on his legs again,
And shaking his fist at the shouting crew
Who're spoiled his leap with their hullabalioo
And as ready to ride—thank British beef—
As if he never had "come to grief!"

—*Punch.*

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	Rs. 11 3/8d. do.
,, 3 do.	Rs. 11 1/8d. do.
,, do.	Rs. 11d. do.
,, on demand	Rs. 10 7/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	Rs. 10 7/8d. do.
On Paris demand	Rs. 10 13/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	Rs. 10 13/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 25th March 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
,, 14 ,, ,, ...2½ ,, ,, } Rs. 500 and not ex-
,, 21 ,, ,, ...3 ,, ,, } ceeding Rs. One Lac.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for saw-ing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.